PRISONERS OF POVERTY. WOMEN WAGE-WORKERS, THEIR TRADES

AND THEIR LIVES. BY HELEN CAMPBELL Copyright, 1886.

VII. From the fig leaf down, it would seem as if a portion of the original curse accompanying it had med on to each variation or amplification of first methods, its heaviest weight falling always on the weak shoulders, that, if endurance could make strong, should belong to-day to a race of giants. Of the ninety trades now open to women, thirty eight involve some phase of this question of clothing, about which centre some of the worst wrongs | 18 cents a piece, \$3 01 for the dozen. Those skirts of modern civilization. It is work that has legitimate place. It must be done by some one, since the exigencies of this same civilization have abolished old methods and made home manufactures seem a poor and most unsatisfactory substidainty stitching and ornamentation of the cheaper shop-work. It is work that many women love, and, if living wages could be had, would do contented by from year to year. Of their ignorance and blindness, and the mysterious posseson they call pride, and the many stupidities on which their small lives are founded, there is much to be said, when these papers have done their first and most essential work of showing conditions as they are. As they are, and not as the disciples of laiseez faire would have us to believe they are.

The story of the working woman in one great city is, with slight variations in conditions, the story of the working woman in all, and when we have once mettled conclusively what monopoly or competition has done and is doing for New-York, we know sufficiently well what Boston and Philadelphia and Chicago and all the host of lesser cities could easily tell us in detail. With the mass of poor who work chiefly to obtain money for drink and who. with their progeny, are filling the institutions in which we delight we have absolutely nothing to do. It is seidom from their ranks that workers are recruited. A small proportion, rescued by societies or mission schools, may be numbered among them, but the greater part are a grade above, and while perhaps well nigh as ignorant, have an inheritance of better instincts and could under any reasonable conditions of living, find

their fate by no means intolerable.

I have chosen to-day, instead of passing on to another form of the clothing trade, to return to that of underwear, and this because it is the record most crowded with cases in which the subjects could not enter bousehold service and have not been reduced to poverty by intemperance. Nor is the selection made with a view to working up as greed of employers, is groundless." startling a case as possible. On the contrary, it, has been made almost at random from the many recorded, any separate mention of which would be

be been mine all survey at the state of a strong for the many presented at the case of a command. First on the length at command. First on the length at command and a strong for the strong of the case of a command. First on the length at command and a strong for the length at command and a strong for the length at command and the case of the length at command and the case of the length at command and the case of the length at command and the length and the length at command and the length at command and the length at command and the length and but I can't leave William or the children for he's likely to go any minute the doctors say, if he overexerts himself, and suppose it came and I not here. and the baby and Willie and all. I've turned all ways. I think and think as I sit here, and there's no belp is God or man. It's all wrong somehow. but we don't know why not how, and the only way I can see is just to die. There's no place for honesty or hard work. You must lie and cheat if you want standing room. God help us, if there is a God, but I've my doubts. Why don't he help if

Here the average earnings were \$25 a month; the rent of the room they occupied \$7, leaving \$18 for food, tire, light and clothing. Another disabled husband, recovering, but for many months unable to work, was found in a tenement house in East Eleventh-st. In this case work and earnings were almost identical with the last, but there were but two children, and thus less demand for food, etc. For a year and a half the wife, though also an "expert," had never exceeded 85 cents a day and had sometimes fallen as low as seventy. She had sometimes gone to the factory instead of working at home, and the last firm employing her in this way had charged ten cents on the dollar for the steam used in running the machine which she operated.

" It didn't pay," the little woman said with a laugh that ended as a sob, cheeked instantly. " I could earn \$8 a week, but there was the steam, ten ceats on the dotlar, and my car fares, for there was no time to walk , sixty cents for them; \$1 40 you see altogether. I might as well work at home and have the comfort of seeing that the children were all right. There's plenty of work, it seems. It's wages that's the trouble, and do you know how they cut them! If I could work any other way I would, but I like to sew, and I don't know any other trank I'm not strong, but somehow I can run the machines, and there's nothing else. But we're clean discouraged. It isn't living, and we don't know what way to turn."

In East Sixth-st., near the Bowery, Mrs. W,. a widow still young and with a nervously energetic face and manuer, gave her experience. She had been torewoman in a factory before her busband's death, having supported him through his last year of life, working all day and nursing him at night. In this way her own health broke down, and she was at last taken to the hospital, where she remained nearly six months, coming out to find her place ulted, but a subordinate one open to her.

"I had to wait for that," she said. " and I had to learn. I knew a sewing-machine place where often you could get ruthing for skirts to do, and I went up there one morning. It was the three tucks and a bem ruffling, and I did 142 yards from 8 in the morning till half . ast 4, and they paid me 23 cents. "We could get it done or that by steam power," way to give it out at ail.' That was my first day's work. The next I went down to my place on Caual-st. They think a good deal of me there, and they put me on drawers right away; 35 cents they said, 'so we can't give more. It's a favor any-

a dozen for making them. I can make two dozen day sometimes, but tine ones not over a dozen though they pay 50 cents. You wonder how they nake anything. I've been forewoman and I know the prices. Why even at 40 cents a pair they make on them. Twenty-one yards of cloth at 5 cents makes a dozen; that's \$1 05, and eighteen yards of edge at 412 cents, that's 81 cents, and the making 35 cents; that's \$2 21. Thread and all, they won't cost over \$2 25, and they sell at wholesale at \$3 a dozen and retail at \$4 80. There's profit even when you think a cent couldn't be made. Take skirts, three yards of cloth in each at 6 cents. They pay 30 cents a dozen for tucking; 25 cents a dozen for ruffling, and 30 cents for seaming, 85 cents a dozen for the entire skirt'and the clotn makes it at retail at 60 cents apiece, an I wholesale at 50 cents. There's profit on them ail, no matter what they say, for I've figured every penny over and over, down to the tape and thread. But they swear to you they are ruined; by competition, and so the wages go down and down and down. Leave the city? I don't know how to live any where else. I've never learned. It's something to be sure of your work, even if it is starvation wages. But there's distress all around me. I don't see what it means. There's a girl in the room next to me, with an invalid mother. She does flannel shirts, but before she got them she nearly starved on underwear. Now she earns a dollar a day, but she works fourteen hours for it, seven cents an hour. That's nice pay in a Christian land. Christian! Bah! I used to believe there was Christianity, but I've given it up. like many another. There's just one religion left, and that is the worship of money. The Golden Calf is God, and every man sells his soul for a chance to bow to it. I don't know but what I would myself. So far I've kept decent. I came of decent folks, but it's no fault of many a man that I've worked for that I can say so still. I've had to leave three places because they wouldn't let me alone, and I stay where I am now because they're quiet, respectable people, and no outrageousness. But if you know what it all means I wish you'd tell me, for I'm dazed, and I can't make out the reason of anything any more." In the same house a widow with three children,

the father killed by falling from a scaffolding, earns 60 cents a day by making buttonholes, and above her is another well past sixty, whose trade and wages are the same. How they live, what they can wear, how they are fed, on this amount, is yet to be told, but every detail waits, and having gathered them from thes and other women in like case, I am not yet prepared to believe that they live at ease, or that the "bue and cry about so much destitution and misery, and the unscrupulous

LUCY STONE'S REMEDY.

Some sewing women have no knowledge of housework.

Very well. Let them work for their board while they learn. They would have rienty of food and a good home. They would be better of food and a good home. Nome sewing women have no knowledge of housework. Very well. Let them work for their board while they learn. They would have siently of food and a good home. They would be better of than they are now when their \$2.50 or \$3 or \$4 a week has to pay for their scanny food and their and weekend rooms and nothing is left. Good housewives would willin by teach one accustomed to work falls would consider wars after see could earn them. What would not the two women I have measured gladly have done in the way of teaching, it at arst guly washing falses, making beds and aweeping could have been done for them, even if it had been done bodly? It seems to me this is the solution of the question for women who harely make a living at earlier. They must be put in communication with those who so atterfy need domestic help. Many of their would no doubt take kindly to housework. They woulf feel the sense of comfort and permanence, and warmth of lamily life. They woulf ave the larger part of their wares, and in time have a small but real independence. If underpaid sewing women will take well-paid domestic service, they will not need charity.

A SETTER

"Sergeant," said Mr. Dunder as he slipped in on Sergeant Bendal yesterday, "vhas dere some confidence game in which you see a dog!"
"There's all sorts of confidence games, Mr. Dunder, bnd it's a poor one which wouldn't catch you. What is it not the serge of the ser

bnd it's a poor one which wouldn't catch you. What is it now?"

"Vhell, if I whas shwindled again I dunno. Fife days ago a man come to my place mit a dog. Whas I Carl Dunder! I whas He like to leave dot dog mit me for two hours. Dot dog was a setter. He whas valuable. He whas going to sell him for ten dollar."

"Same old game."

"Vhas he some old game! I neafar see him before. He goos awhay, und anoder man comes. Whose dox whas dot! I dunno. Det was a waluable dog. He gifs me twenty dollar for him right off queek. He goes to der depot, und whill shtop on his whay back. Whell, he doan'be gone long when der dog man comes in. Shake und me talk it oafer, und we see a shance to make ten dollar."

"Of course. And you gave him \$10 for the dog!"

"Yea."

"Yea."
"And you are still waiting for the man to come and pay you \$20 !"
"Yea."
"Yea."
"Well, you will wait a good while."
"Vhas I shwindled!"

"Yes, sir."
"Und he won't come?"

Hum! Dot's der vhay I belief, too, Sergeant!"

"Yes."

- I vhas going home und kill det dog! In a leedle while, maybe, some odder man comes along mit a setter. Vhas I carl Dunder! I vhas. I like to leaf dis dog mit you. He vhas a waluable dog. He vhas—pish! thud! hang!—und I like der Coroner to come in by der side door und keep der boys oud!! Good bye, Sergeant! I pays taxes in two wards and I vhas all right to gif bail!"

HE DID NOT WANT HIS HAIR TRIMMED,

HE DID NOT WANT HIS HAIR TRIMMED.

I went down to see my barber about having my hair cut on Friday I always go down a day shead and tell him to have his hair-ploughs ground. While I was gossiping with the barber a man about my age came in and threw himself into a chair and called for a shave. After he got his shave the barber, as usual, began to badger the customer about "sea-foams," shampoos, and other knick-knacks that go to man's discomfort and barbers' profits. The old chap withstood the slege bravely. Then the barber tried him for a hair cut in the usual strain:

"Hair's a little ragged."

"Louger than you usually wear, ain't it'"

"Guess not."

"Better let me trim the back !"

"Guess not."

"Looks as if it hadn't been out for an age."

"It hasn't."

GLIMPSES OF MANY MINDS.

HINTS AND COMMENTS CAUGHT IN HOTELS AND OTHER PUBLIC PLACES.

The people of Saratoga have something to look forward to in the way of pleasure in the great toboggan slide that has been erected there. W. B. Gage, one of the proprietors of the United States Hotel, was in New-York the other day and felt to talking about toberganing at Sara-toga. Among other things he said: "Our tobeggan hill will be nearly half a mile in length. The length of the slide last year was 2 400 feet. This year it will be 2,500 or 2,600 tet. The club has a lease of the grounds for ten years and everything is being put up in permanent shape to make tobogganing a regular winter pastime. A restaurant has been constructed and we shall have a French cook there this winter. There is nothing like a race down a tobogram slide to bring a good appetite The sleds go over the distance in about nineteen sec-You have hardly started before you are at the The sensation is something remarkable. It is only after two or three trips that one gets accurrented to the feeling of security which makes the pastime pleas-

One of the heaviest cattle raisers of Wyomine is Colonel A. T. Babbitt, who is at the head of one of the large cattle companies in the Territory. In conversarepeated by all the sattle-growers who come to New-York. In the matter of raising cattle they are wonderfully prosperous, the herds being prolific, but the marter of seiling teef is another thing and the low prices com-

Ex-Senator William R. Barnum, of Connecticut, is entitled to the paim for Democratic discovery. Mr. Bar-num was in the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other day when Senator Blair, of New-mampenire, met him in the corridor. Mr. Biair was on his way to the meeting of the Anti-Saloon Republicans and suggested to Barnum that he ought to be in the auti-saloon movement. Barnum's response was that he was devoting himself to Senator Blair's hobby, the education of the people, and he was a war n advocate of the National Educational bill. " As soon as you educate the people," said ne, " they will all become Democrate." This is the first time any Democrat has ventured to proclaim such a discovery, and Sen-ator Sarnum is entitled to a medal at once.

Senator Blair was talking the other day about ex-Gov-

ernor P. C. Cheney, who has just been appointed his colleague in the prace of the late benetor like. Mr. Chency is engaged heavily in the manufacture of wood pulp paper, using the patented process used by Senator Warner Miller, at Herkimer, and ex-Congress man W. A. Russell, at Lawrence, Massachusetts. His business is an extensive one and has been created by his own energy. Hits home and some of the paper mills are at thester. He has a large farm of 300 or 400 acres a few miles from that town. It was originally what was known as the "County Farm" and supported seventylive or eighty indigent persons who were in charge of the county authorities. It was purchased by Mr. Cheney from the county. He has also a fine summer house at Straw's Point Speaking of his qualifications Scuator Blair said; The Governor is a good, clear-headed, honest man of extraordinarily wide information, one of the west intell-

Gooderham is a warm advocate of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. He is not, however, like man, others, in favor of anneration, because annera-tion would injure his brewing sciences.

Occasionally some of the relies of the old Southern reconstruction issue force themselves to the front. This has occurred with the State bonds and in lorsements to promote the construction of new radironis in Georgia during Governor Eullock's administration—the only Republican administration Georgia ever bat. Remiers familiar with the contest of Seymour and Biair against Grant will femember the universal denunciation by the Boutnern Democratic press and their Northern allies of the so-called carpet-ong administration in Georgia and their allegations of fraud in issuing State securities. This went so far that when the reactionary element the validity of any of these aweeping acts of repudiation. ong enough to see these calumnies recoil upon their authors, and seave him tree from all taint in this matter. By the law of the state of New-York and by the rule of the stock Exchange, the securities of any State in decadit on the principal or interest of its legal configations cannot be held by savings banks, or put on the 'hat' of the Exchange beorgia found it becessary recently to issue some new bonds, and application was made to the Attorney-General of the state and to the coverning Committee of the stock Exchange for an opinion permitting savings banks to purchase and the Exchange is saving to the respect was denied in both cases, occasion decorgia was secieled to be in default. Notwitustanding that the moders of the oil bones are desired access to the courte, this action gives them a ravorable drone on by legal authority and by a great business body as to me justice of their claims, and in effect a saising the position which the courte of the first purchase the same and the saministication. So after sixteen years he has the satisfaction of a tremocratic Attorney-General, and by the decision of a non-partisan business body. the Stock Exchange, the securities of any State in default

" Phil " Armour, the Chicago meat packer said during the week that although the strikes were ended in Culcago and the surface indications of trouble were no ionger prominent, be did not consider the labor strice there as permanently settled. It is smoudering under the surface as body as ever.

Marvin Hugnitt, of the Chicago and Northwestern Rallway, in discussing the same matter, said among other things: "One of two things has got to come about in tols country. Either we must educate the labor of the country to understand that it must give & tair day's work for a fair day's wages, or else we shall go on drifting toward free trade with all its disastrons consequences. The discontent is now targely in the great cities where the mass of foreign population has grown rapidly and is without adequate employment. It might be well for the purpose of letting the laboring men in the country know what perils its in free trade, to have the country drift on to that point, but it would be terrible thou the country itself and upon the minlous who have accumulated property under the pre-testive tarid system. It would be hardest upon the instorms people themselves occame they would be forewheat of o employment. We are already in complete competition in trade with Europe. The rapid transit which has been established by the great steamsulp hase and the instant communication with all parts of the world which has been prought about by electricity, place us in daily competition with the whole world. We shall be forced to discuss at an early day the question whence it is no; where the control of the cont this country know what pertia ite in free trade, to have

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1886. -- SIXTEEN PAGES. of his State, who has served in the higher branch of the State Legislature, has been in New-York for some days on legal business. He is a small and slender wan with a large head, sandy hatr and chin whiskers. His command of language and intelligence in discussion of public topics make him a pleasant companion. I asked the Judge about various matters in the South and drew out from him an expression of his belief that the develop ment of the iron and coal properties in Tennessee and Georgia is destined to revolutionize the iron manufacture tellef of the people who come from that section or who have visited it. He said: "The important factor in the question of the chesp production of from is prison labor. It is contracted at a gross price which secures each convict's labor for 20 cents a day. Up to within a snort time the State of Tennessee had been running its peulter thery upon a plan which made a densit each year of \$150,000 to \$300,000. I was in the State Senate when the proposition was made to change this system. Offers were made to the State to take the penitentlary entirely of its hands for the privilege of working the convicts and to pay into the treasury \$100,000 annually. The proposition was coupled with the explanation that it was intended to take the convicts to the mountains in cause and work them in the coal mines and along railcause and work them in the coal mines and along rallroads, which were then in the process of construction.
A law was passed by which the pententiary and the
convicts were passed over to the control of the highest
budger and the sun new paid into the State Treasury
annually is something over \$100,000. Most of the coal
mising in femousace is performed by convict labor.
From the lumines point of view it is better for the coaviets to be employed in this way. They like it metter
themselves. They got better air, better food, and better
treasument than under close confinement. The ordinary
labor throughout our section can be had from 75 coals to
\$1 a day which under our law may be paid in store
orders when gives something of a profit, as every one is
well aware."

A stout man with a round face and yellow whiskers and curling reliowish gray hair, who is to be seen about the Everett House is ex-United States Senstor George E. Spencer, of Alabama, who was a promi nent figure in National politics during and after the construction period. Senator Spencer is now engaged in mining and cattle raising. I sat down with him the other a for a chat which began with politics and ran along into other channels. He said among other things: "The Republicans of New-York played a foolish game when they elected Hewitt instead of Roosevelt for Mayor. Roosevelt might have been elected if the people of Murray Hill had been true Republicans. Eather than have elected Hewitt the Regulational should have voted for Heary George even at the risk of being accused of catering to a disturbing element. I see nothing National posities except the renomination of Cleveland and Slaine. If the conventions were to be held to-day I think they would both be renominated by acciamation I think they would both be renominated by acclamation and in my opinion Mr. Blaine would be elected by an anormous unjointy. The mining business is rather at a low cob at the present time on account of the low price of silver. The mines in which I am interested are not being pushed to the full capacity of neir production for that reason. The cattle-growing business is also somewhat cattribet because of the low price of beef in the instrument markets. It does not affect me, occause I am interested in Nevalla produces just about mough cittle to supply the Paoline Coast demand. We get for the avenue turnes year-old critter's mout \$45 on board of the cars. The cattle of Nevalua are remarkable for the good quality of beet. It is awest and juncy, equal to com feet.

most of the 'sould properties. Unde the out construc-tion in the courte requiring directors to be of legal age, air, count court not have occupied a place in any directory if his acts had been challenged by any of the sockaothers. By decisions of the ligher courts, however, it is now held that if a majority of the directors are of legal age the actions of the board can not be successfully disputed.

The Port Wardens of New-York are all politicians and shrewd political observers. One of them W. Greene Waite, is an odd character who is always chewing the dry end of a cigar. He has held office continually forty-one years, beginning as pathmaster on the Erie Canal. What he does not know of nautical inland politics is scarcely worth knowing. It is a common joke among his combamious that although he has been in once for hearly mains century he is perfectly withing to not on for another half a century it he can be assured an extension of his life for that period.

Hiram Calkins, who is one of the Wardens, is an old newspaper man who got his place from Governor Hill. He is of solid build with a big head and full gray beard. He is a keen judge of politics. He comes up town and goes through the note occasionally, following his old habit as a journalist, to char with politicians and see what is in the air. Taking with me the other day about the behaviorally and the organization of the Assembly he said: I have inquired olligently of both the triends of Mr. Mortoh and Mr. Miller to make an estimate of their forces and try to determine their telauve strength. Neither side appears to be willing to let any statement or estimate of their forces go out. I am obliged to conclude from this that neither one is confident yet that the nights won. It hooks to me as if Morton has got the lead of Miller in the last few days, but, after all, the vote that will determine is the floating vote will be behaviorally of the Senator. I do not see how they are going to keep the Senator. I do not see how they are going to keep the Senator-lip contest separate from the Senatorship contest separate from the Senatorship contest asparate from the Senatorship all-hodge both sides are or, ing out that that it what they intend to du. They are just as sure to be mixed up as the legislature is to meet. Chauncey M. Depew told me the speakership. This would make things decidely further and the property much."

One of the plumpest and joilisst officers of the United States Navy is Paymaster Baker. He is moreover a man with a clarar based and account in the sum to the speakership. This would make things decidely for the plumpest and joilisst officers of the United States Navy is Paymaster Baker. He is moreover a man with a clarar based and account in the base has present and an into the state Anditor's office with about his proposed to should be such as the clarar further of measurements. The hard of Shorthores. If he had logs he wanted Berkshires. came into power a large part of the State debt was repu-diated, and a State Constitutional amendment was adopted barring the court from hearing or determining see what is in the air. Taking with me the other day It has been Governor Bullock's good fortune to live | Assembly no said : " I have inquired olligently of both

States Navy is Paymaster Baker. He is moreover a man with a clear head and sound judgment. I happened to meet him the other day and saked his opinion of the new snip Atlanta, when he said : " Of course, we never can get to perfection in shipbuilding. There is always something that can be improved, but the Atlanta is the Sinest ship we have had yet. She is good for fifteen knots an sour without any trouble. We have nothing the line in the Navy that is really above ten knots." The Paymaster says that he will be content to be assigned to the Atlanta all the rest of his sea life.

A story is told by H. W. Batterson about the late Edward Learned of Massachusetts, who was president of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and alterward of the Tahuantopee Railroad. Mr. Learned was for many years a guest of the Pifth Avenue Hotel. On one occasion he became somewhat disturbed because the fruit served on the table did not meet his ideas as to the quality. Taking up a peace he looked it over and held it up to the scrutiny of the other guests at the table and bringing his hands down with a thump said : " I will be hanged if I don't tell Bitchoook that he must get better hanged if I don't tell Hitchoook that he must get better peaches than that." He continued for two or three minutes to denounce the house for such fruit, and then passing out of the dining-room with Mr. Besterson toey bette encountered the ansier troj factor. Mr. Minchoock Mr. Learned's coup names asset up and said: "Here is Mr. Hitchoock; movetel aim all about it: you said you would tall him about the peanies." Mr. Hitchoock patted in expectatory, "O, yee," said Mr. Learnes, "I wanted in expectatory, "O, yee," said Mr. Learnes, "I wanted to ask you where you got your peaness." Mr. Hitchoock explained that tang were pursuaned in the regular way in the market by the corveyor, Mr. Thompous, and them asked for the reason of the inquiry when Mr. Learned said with great suavity; "Why, I thought I would like to get a basket to send home; they are so

W. P. McCormick, a wealthy Tennessee man, who has been a guest at the Pifth Avenue Hotel said yesterday that he considered the recent visit of Judge William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania to the coal and tron regions of Tennessee and Georgia the most significant occurree in the nistory of the South since the war Continuing to talk upon that topic he said: "Judge Kelley is a levelheaded and far-sighted man whose judgment will be relied upon by a large number of people. The fact that he has decided to intest in Southern properties will prac leally end the little fear that has heretolore existed in the public mind against Southern investments. Politics do not enter into consideration when capitalists are studying the question of how they can make the are studying the question of how they can make the greatest return on their investments. With such men as Jurige Keiley crossing Mason and Diror's line the time is not far off when the South and the North will be as one sgain. The fact is there is very little difference between the two political parties at the present time. The country is eventually to be divided upon the tartif question and not upon the question of Republicanism and Democracy as it was understood ten or twenty years ago. When that have cookes we will show to the people of the North-Phat there has grown in the South a truly element. When that issue comes we will show to the prople of North; that there has grown in the South a tirif elem-which can control and will control the States."

TROUBLESOME CALLERS ON LAWYERS.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AGAINST BORKS AND CRANKS. People who visit the offices of prominent lawvers find that they are usually cooped up in little dens of their own, and labyrinthine passages and inquisitive clerks bar the way. Those who are known to have

people in it at times. There are a set of cranks of the most annoying kind, who make the rounds of the leading law firms in the city. They are born litigants. Some of them have money; the most of them nave none. Whenever a man comes into an ofice for the drat time and unrolls an old map, or any other doorment, with the yellow time of age on it, the guns are at once trained on him. Misrakes are sometimes made. It does not always do to size up a man trom appearances. My resignation was asked once occause i sat down hard on a client who could sign his check tor a million, but tooked like a tramp. That's one serious drawback; millionaires do not always look like it. The people who own hall the city and can prove it and those who are interested in inventions and patents are the hardest to get rid of. It they can get head of the firm. Sometimes they do get an andence, and as long as they pass it e outer gate he thinks they are all right a not takes an interest in the bosiness. One smart fellow got us to bring a suit for damage, aguinst a well-known business man. Our client had documentary proof that made a splendid case and would have stood in any court, but when the case was thrown out of court, It was the third time he had fooled a tawyer, but as he paid for his tun no hearts were brozen.

The little woman waiting for him became imputents to the strain of the strains of the case was not exactly in unions within the material for a training and the case was thrown out of the firm. Sometimes they do get an andence, and as long as they pass it e outer gate he thinks they are all right and takes an interest in the bosines.

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The woman clients of this kind are the most trou

was thrown out of court, it was the third time he had fooled a lawyer, but as he paid for his tun no hearts were broken.

"The women clients of this kind are the most troublesome. They must on seeing the head of the firm without telling their business to any one else. To tell them a little lie about his being out is no good, for they will sit the whole day if necessary to test the statement. There are three or four women who have money and spend their time going the rounds of the prominent lawyers, trying to emist them in some imaginary sait, they will put up a retainer if asked to, but woe be to the man who takes it. A trip to harpe is the only me and of escape. They will bring a suit on the slightest pretence, but usually there is no ground for complaint. The desire to httgate seems to be overpowering. One of the women visits the courts regularly, has picked up a good knowledge of law, and cas ask questions that would make the oldest practitioner scratch his head. Nearly all these peculiar people are eccentrate or mentally unsound and most of them really believe that they have been injured and are entitled to redress. At one time there were several fine-looking women who sought to get an audience with first-class lawyers, as well as business men, for blackmaining purposes, and it is a rule in some office, they strange women are never seen by any ence with directoss lawyers, as well as business men, for blackmaning purposes, and it is a rule in some offices that strange women are never seen by any member of the arm except whos witnesses are present. It is a peculiar thing that women clients who have legitimate business in court form a violent antipathy against any one who is opposed to them and do not hesitate to make known their intense hatred by word and manner."

THE R LIC CHAZE.

Boston Letter to The Providence Journal,
Pottery reminds me of a phase of the refic craze which
pottery reminds me of a phase of the refic craze which
who has passed the summer in Europe, sent for an artist
who has done some admirable and successful decorative
work, and informed him that she wished to give him a
commission. She then had a servant bring in what
seemed to be about half a bissle of bits of rock, cement
and similar rubbish, with two or three pebbles neatly
weaned in cause.

and similar rubbish, with two of three pebbies neatly wrapped in paper.

"These," she explained to the astonished artist, "are the relies I gathered abroad. They are all labelled and came from famous places. I worked so hard for some of them. That stone came from sanisbury Cathedral, it was inside an iron fence, and I had to attract the guides attention to the tower by asking him the measurements of some of the ornaments. Then I stoned on the foundation of the ornaments. Then I stoned on the foundation of the fence and leaned over—and I give you my word I was lame for weeks from those dreadful plackets!—and thit it with my parasol till I could reach through and get it. And this—"And so she ran on, while the other sat silent in sheer.

And so she ran on, while the other sat slient in sheer amazement, until she said.

"Now, I want all these worked into some beautiful design; something symbolical, you know. You do make such lovely things; and they can all be set in cement or something. These peoples," she confinued, dirolling some of the puckages, "all come from Abotsford, and these I shall have set into stace in the shape of a heart-for The reart of Midotham, You know—and hang it up in the ilbrary." The universe designer stammered he knew not what, but something which he said probably evaluate the his future welfare, since outwardly he lied and in wardly he curred; while the hady, paying small need to him, opened with an air of the utmost reverence a small box and took out something wrapped in the such court, it am box and took out something wrapped in these.

"This," she said, "this should be the centre, for this is "This," she said, "this should be the centre, for this is then for ward and regarded it also, endeavoring in vain to guess why it was so choice and rare.

"What is that if he managed to ask at length, divided between amusement and impatience at her foily.

"That," she answered, "that is from Shakespeare's tomb." He stared at it and at her, more puzzled than ever.

"Shakespeare's tomb?" he repeated

"Yes," she explained with an air of restrained triumph, "When I was there a workman was doing something to the wail, and he had a big pitcher of water with itm. Somehow or other it got knocked down, and this piece fell exactly beneath the bust of Shakespeare. Quick as a thought I put my foot over it, and when he picked up the pieces he within 'see this, and I secured it. Did you ever know anything so lucky!"

ANXIOUS NOT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

Perhaps the most action and which Chief Justice Miler, of lowar more in which Chief Justice Miler, of lowar more of the exact which was not like exercised to make the mean of the exact when the sta And so she ran on, while the other sat silent in sheer

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know anything so ticks!"

Now, this is one of those things which are more absurdly
strange than uction, and very likely nobody will believe
it; but it happens to be a fact for all that.

THE FANCY CATTLE CRAZE IN ILLINOIS.

field of Shothorts. In he had noge the shires.

Lappineott left the State Auditor's office with about \$200,000. His were the days of fees. He went into cattle raising and had some great snimmes. For the twenty-first Duchess of Airchre he paid \$17,500 when she was only six seeks old. For the hineteensh Duke of Airchre he paid \$10,000. These were first consins to the Duchess cow at American Mills, N. Y., for which Lord Skelmersonic paid \$40,000. Lippincott went broke, of course.

Skeimersuate paid \$46,000. Lippincott went broke, of course.

Men who knew a great deal more about pedigrees than he were just as unfortunate. W. R. Duhcan, of Towanda, now doctased wink a fortune of a quarter of a million dollars. J. H. Pickerell, editor how on the "American Shortnorn Herd Book," suns bis fortune of \$200,000 in the same way. William clewar, of Lee County, did the same thing. So did General Meredite, of Inniana. There were about a dozen appeared fellows, esthusiasts for blood and pedigrees, to whom it inots owes millions of its wearin, all of whom sunk their fortunes as pioneers usually do. There were J. H. Kissenges and Ed. Hea, of springfield. These men raised the quality of eatile in this base a cent a pound, and increased the weight on an average 200 bounds to the sleet. How men has that been worth to fillnoss! Can anybody figure it!

IN DEAD EARNEST.

From The Omaha World.

Talkative Stranger—" 'ea, sir, I am heart and soul in favor of the Chicago packers and hope they will soon strike again for their ailans and their fires as they never struck octors."

"In earnest! I would make five appeades a night if I could induce them all to join in a general lockout."

"Are you a socialist?"

"Oh! no!"

"A leader of the Knights of Labor, perhaps!"

Not at all; I never joined a trades union."

"Queet; what business are you in ?"

"I am an Eastern butcher and do my even milling."

CURRENT ANECDOTES.

SHE SECURED A SEAT ANYHOW.

From The Baltimore Sam.

An amusing the deer occurred a few days ago in a Write line car. Two ladies entered and one of them succeeded in finding a sea: The other, a large, nealthy-looking lady, lookes around for a while, duries which she cast some withering clances on several sentimenable cast some withering clances on several sentimenable cost some with early clances on several sentimenable of the third with the car, as much as to say, "You have my seat; why don't you get up?" Finding that she falled in this, she remarked look enough for all in the car to hear, "I connect stand up," and immediately "hopped" down on the floor, lost in front of the lady whom she had secompasted in the car.

This had the desiren effect, for a gentlem n who sat on the opposite sile of the other passeagers, that the lady was seated. The affair caused so much merriment, however, on the period the other passeagers, that the lady though having gained her point, seemed very in at ease, and her face became near the color of scarlet.

A "CHFNUINE" MUNKACSY.

New York Letter to The Susmanda News.

Munkacsy, the Hung rian painter, who has just come to New-York, met with an anomal adventure which he told with some standshipment to one or two of his friends. He at aye i into a region of second-hand shore and found one where very old and dilaphaned paintings were obserted for sale. Some of these hoperied, and finally asked the Hebrew prapiletor about a writinel monstronty which hooked as if some ramin has made it and then becoming diagnated with his work had thrown it in an ash barrel. "Do"s a chemuine Munkacsy." said the desire. "It was 500 years out. I zell him for \$250, schoost nodings ad all."

all."

"Munkacay ! Munkacay !" said the vidior. "Why
that can't be, for Munkacay is alive yet. He is nere in
this city now." "Vot, doe vellar !" excludined the deeler
aconfully, "vy, he's a fraud. All de kreat-ardisas here
any dot."

A LITTLE HAND.

From The Chicago Beraid.

I wo young womed sat in a west raid car yesterday morning. A pink seed bany crowed and chirped on the knee of the clair of the two. At Morranest a point man with a blond mustache enterest the yellow hearse and sat down opposite the two women and the chirping and crowing bany. Ine little once syes sich on the new passenger, and then its little pink mouth celled. Papa. The young man grow as red as a liver past and ried to look authors.

The young it an grow as red as a liver pad and field to look authors.

Dod's my napa," continued the dear little kid, growing more demonstrative and pulnting one of its chindry inners at the crimson picture of embarrasment and rage sitting just across the way.

"See-so, darling," came in asthratic chores from the two women, who were becoming uneasy.

But dot's my papa," chirped the delicious morsel in lace and lines.

"No, darling, that is not your pa," whispered the probable in their, ritting her teem. "Your paps is home. Now be a good little kirl and mamma will buy you something nice."

But I want papa to take me," pleaded the tot,

Something nice."

But I wast pape to take me," pleaded the tot, stretching her arms toward the young man with the bond most-cire.

Fings were coming to a crists. The tellow giared about the car and its titlering occupants with a wild eye and then gaze-long and wistfully at the door. But he did not run away. With that gallantry and self-possession so characteristic of West which see stepped ove to ion as characteristic of west sheets he support of the bushing woman and pressed the soliding child to his anirt front. The effect * a postantaneous. Baby was hersel again. With one of her pretitest smiles playing around the corners of her mouth she nestled close to her father's proxy and made the rest of the journey in a most

ANXIOUS NOT TO BE MISUNDERSTOOD.

AN OPTICAL DELUSION.

From The Whithall Review.

The story of the twins is the latest. A father of twins was naturally very proud of them, and when they came to a presentable age he insisted on a friend calling to see them. The friend agreed, and named the day. The twins were dressed in their less, put side by side in an armochair, and awaited inspection.

Now, the friend had been lunching rather heavily, and drinking rather freely, and, so sequently, his vision was not as perfect as it ought to have been However, he went to admire the twins, and was ushered into the room where they were. "There," exclaimed the proud father, "did you ever see anything to match that "The visitor, conscious of the possibility of an optical delusion, quietly replied, "Quite right; it's a spiendid child."

Debility

Languer, and Lose of Appetite are cured by the use of Ayer's Saranuarilla. It removes that terrible sense of Constant Sursaparilla. It removes that terrible sense of Constant Wearmess from which so many suffer, gives tone and vigor to the stomach, and restores health and strength more surely

ties years and consulted several physicians, without bonefit, I was induced to take Ayer's darsaparilla. The first bottle produced a marked change, and the second and third accomplished so much that I felt like a new man. I have, since that time, takes about one bottle every year, and had no recurs of the trouble.—William E. Way, East Lempster, N. H.

Aver's Sarsaparilla,

Propared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggista. Price \$1 ; air bottles, \$5.

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CHARLES DENNL, The Pharmacist,